

A black and white photograph of a small, rustic stone building with a steep, shingled roof. The building is constructed from rough-hewn stones and has a dark, possibly wooden door or opening on the right side. The roof is covered in dark shingles and has a small, dark object, perhaps a bird or a branch, perched on the peak. The background is a light, textured surface, possibly a wall or a hillside, with some bare branches visible on the right. The entire photograph is framed by a thick black border.

Francis, a Carmelite, who died in Baltimore in 1858. His brother Joseph passed up the Jesuit Georgetown College and was ordained a priest in 1812, long stationed at St. Ingoes, St. Marys county, and died in 1840. Many Washington historians have noted the guns in Georgetown University grounds and in the estatehouse grounds at Annapolis. The guns were captured at Fort at St. Marys City were swallowed



"NORWAY."

talker, but tells more of the excitement and privations of the days after the war, when he crossed the plains to get to Washington. He says that it is well known in Washington. He cared for Kit Carson at Beveridge's Hotel. When the famous Indian fighter was reading a book on sea and pneumonia. Simms says he begged Carson not to leave Washington with him. He says he was ill.

ness, when Carson insisted on starting from the capital to see his wife at Fort Archison. "He was so weak from his attack that he shouldn't have walked across a meadow five fathoms long," Simms says. "He started half way across the country before the bliz-

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STORIES OF THE OLD WORLD.

French of Edward the Confesso should still be the language, the legal voice of the British parliament, but so it is, in way. However a bill has passed the commons the clerk, before he forwards it to the House of lords, writes upon it, according to the ancient usage, "Soit baille aux seig-

accounts. To her amazement she found among other queer items that "one of the most curious and valuable objects of their apartment." Inasmuch as her son, Naslednik, then a young man, had never been observed to have any of these habits, his mother was greatly astonished. Going over the accounts to ascertain how the money had been spent, he had been going on, she found to her still greater astonishment that the expenditure was far beyond it.

So, it appeared, the heir to the throne had not only been charged with the duty of maintaining the household of fine fancies rum each year ever since he was born, but for a long time before this, he had been charged with the duty that the empress made a thorough investigation of this queer entry. Finally, by the aid of the empress, she at last reached the original origin.

A century or so before the imperial house of Russia, the czar, Naslednik of the period, "on account of a violent toothache, a teaspoonful of rum, to be taken three times a day." Some was given for several days in succession, and the nurse in charge had deemed it more fitting to give the czar a glass of champagne than to purchase a new bottle of rum each day. No one had been given the champagne, however, and the rum and it had gone on for a century, the rum having constituted one of the perquisites of the czar's household.

Englishmen have always had an affection for the old ways. So persistent is the desire for the customs and traditions of the past that their French neighbors over the channel have been obliged to open up the museum of antiquities among modern nations.

So, it is added, the Norman

neurs" ("Let it be sent to the lords") if it is as common as occurs in the legends it bears a like indorsement: "Solt baillie aux communes" ("Let it be sent to the commons").

So, it is seen that both houses needs only the royal assent to become a law. Here the Norman-French are at the bar of the commons, and by the usher of the black rod, are admitted to the bar of the house of lords. The lords are the lords of the commons. When all are assembled the lord chancellor makes a sign to the clerk to read the bill, and then the bill and then says, in a loud voice: "The King wills it." In the case of the lords, the lord clerk of the parliament thanks his good subjects, accepts their faith and so wills it. For private bills, the lord clerk of the commons is as desired. Sometimes, if the bill is of special importance, the sanction of the king is given in person. In such cases the king enters the chamber at the end of the chamber, bows his assent as the clerk reads the title.

Not Likely.

FREDERICK PALMER, the war correspondent, was talking about Verdun.

"I remember French soldiers," he said, "who were the big leaguers of this war. What wonderful chaps they are—wonderful for their bravery, their temperance, their skill and their intelligence as good-humored."

I remember when the pay of these French soldiers was raised from one cent to five cents a day.

"Well, what do you think of that?"

"I think it is a fine thing to do."

"Oh, all right," he grumbled; "all right, I guess, provided we aren't taken into consideration."